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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:32:01 ON 09 FEB 1999)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 16:32:10 ON 09 FEB 1999

L1	12517	S	ADENOVIRUS
L2	1	S	AD36
L3	2	S	AD-36
L4	4694	S	TYPE AND L1
L5	44106	S	OBESITY
L6	15	S	L5 AND L1
L7	0	S	VIRAL OBESITY
L8	0	S	ADENOVIRS TYPE 36
L9	0	S	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 36
L10	0	S	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 36P
L11	0	S	AD-36P
L12	273	S	VIRAL AND FAT
L13	150	S	VIRAL (P) FAT
L14	4	S	ADENOVIRUS AND L13

=> d l6 6 10 all

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 15 MEDLINE
AN 1998276203 MEDLINE
DN 98276203
TI I heard on the radio that infections can make people fat. Is it true?.
AU Anonymous
SO HARVARD MENS HEALTH WATCH, (1998 Jun) 2 (11) 8.
Journal code: C20. ISSN: 1089-1102.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS K
EM 199808
EW 19980802
CT Check Tags: Human
***Adenovirus Infections, Human: CO, complications**
***Obesity: ET, etiology**

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 15 MEDLINE
AN 1998046733 MEDLINE
DN 98046733
TI Association of **adenovirus** infection with human **obesity**
.
AU Dhurandhar N V; Kulkarni P R; Ajinkya S M; Sherikar A A; Atkinson R L
CS Department of Medicine, University of Wisconsin, Madison 53706, USA.
SO OBESITY RESEARCH, (1997 Sep) 5 (5) 464-9.
Journal code: CDE. ISSN: 1071-7323.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199802
EW 19980204
AB We previously reported that chickens infected with the avian **adenovirus** SMAM-1 developed a unique syndrome characterized by excessive intra-abdominal fat deposition accompanied by paradoxically low serum cholesterol and triglyceride levels. There have been no previous reports of avian adenoviruses infecting humans. We screened the serum of 52 humans with **obesity** in Bombay, India, for antibodies against SMAM-1 virus using the agar gel precipitation test (AGPT) method. Bodyweights and serum cholesterol and triglyceride levels were compared in SMAM-1-positive (P-AGPT) and SMAM-1-negative (N-AGPT) groups. Ten subjects were positive for antibodies to SMAM-1, and 42 subjects did not have antibodies. The P-AGPT group had a significantly higher bodyweight ($p < 0.02$) and body mass index ($p < 0.001$) (95.1 +/- 2.1 kg and 35.3 +/- 1.5 kg/m2, respectively) compared with the N-AGPT group (80.1 +/- 0.6 kg and 30.7 +/- 0.6 kg/m2, respectively). Also, the P-AGPT group had significantly lower serum cholesterol ($p < 0.02$) and triglyceride ($p < 0.001$) values (4.65 mmol/L and 1.45 mmol/L, respectively) compared with the N-AGPT group (5.51 mmol/L and 2.44 mmol/L, respectively). Two subjects positive for SMAM-1 antibodies had antibodies against each others' serum, suggesting the presence of antigens in one or both. When these two serum samples were inoculated into chicken embryos, macroscopic lesions compatible with SMAM-1 infection developed. The inoculation of serum from

N-AGPT subjects did not produce such lesions. The presence of increased **obesity**, antibodies to SMAM-1, reduced levels of blood lipids, and viremia that produces a typical infection in chicken embryos suggests that
SMAM-1, or a serologically similar human virus, may be involved in the cause of **obesity** in some humans.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Female; Human; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Adenoviridae: IM, immunology
*Adenoviridae Infections
Adenoviridae Infections: VI, virology
Adult
Antibodies, Viral: BL, blood
Aviadenovirus: IM, immunology
Aviadenovirus: PY, pathogenicity
Body Mass Index
Body Weight
Chick Embryo
Cholesterol: BL, blood
India
***Obesity: VI, virology**
Triglycerides: BL, blood

RN 57-88-5 (Cholesterol)

CN 0 (Antibodies, Viral); 0 (Triglycerides)

d l1 all

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1999 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 98-568305 [48] WPIDS
DNN N98-442131 DNC C98-170772
TI Determining if obesity in a person is caused by Ad-36 virus - and providing the basis for treatment or prevention of obesity-causing, cholesterol reducing adenovirus, using the purified variant, Ad-36p.
DC B04 D16 J04 S03
IN ATKINSON, R L; DHURANDHAR, N V
PA (OBET-N) OBETECH LLC
CYC 82
PI WO 9844946 A1 981015 (9848)* EN 13 pp A61K039-235 <--
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW
ADT WO 9844946 A1 WO 98-US6730 980406
PRAI US 97-42942 970404
IC ICM A61K039-235
ICS C12N007-00; C12Q001-70; G01N033-53
AB WO 9844946 A UPAB: 981203
A method to determine if a person is suffering viral obesity, comprising immunoassay or nucleic acid probe hybridisation of body fluid, faeces, or sample tissue, to detect infection by an obesity-causing and cholesterol reducing adenovirus, is new.Also claimed is substantially purified Ad-36p.
USE - The method is used to determine whether obesity in a person has a viral basis. Use of Ad-36p to detect viral infection and thus susceptibility to becoming obese, as the basis of a vaccine to prevent viral-based obesity, and as a method to reduce serum levels of total triglyceride, cholesterol, and low-density-lipoprotein-associated cholesterol, is disclosed.
ADVANTAGE - Substantially purified Ad-36p is more sensitive in immunoassays than the prior art ATCC Ad-36 culture, which contains a number of variants.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI EPI
FA AB
MC CPI: B04-F11; B12-K04A; D05-H06; D05-H09; D05-H12D1; J04-B01

d l7 1-10

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 10 MEDLINE
AN 1998419591 MEDLINE
DN 98419591
TI **Adenovirus**-mediated wild-type p53 overexpression inhibits endothelial cell differentiation in vitro and angiogenesis in vivo.
AU Riccioni T; Cirielli C; Wang X; Passaniti A; Capogrossi M C
CS Gene Therapy Unit, Laboratory of Cardiovascular Science, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD, USA.
SO GENE THERAPY, (1998 Jun) 5 (6) 747-54.
Journal code: CCE. ISSN: 0969-7128.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199812
EW 19981203

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 10 MEDLINE
AN 1998276203 MEDLINE
DN 98276203
TI I heard on the radio that **infections** can make people **fat** . Is it true?.
AU Anonymous
SO HARVARD MENS HEALTH WATCH, (1998 Jun) 2 (11) 8.
Journal code: C20. ISSN: 1089-1102.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS K
EM 199808
EW 19980802

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 10 MEDLINE
AN 1998046733 MEDLINE
DN 98046733
TI Association of **adenovirus infection** with human obesity.
AU Dhurandhar N V; Kulkarni P R; Ajinkya S M; Sherikar A A; Atkinson R L
CS Department of Medicine, University of Wisconsin, Madison 53706, USA.
SO OBESITY RESEARCH, (1997 Sep) 5 (5) 464-9.
Journal code: CDE. ISSN: 1071-7323.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199802
EW 19980204

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 10 MEDLINE
AN 97375327 MEDLINE
DN 97375327
TI Expression of human cholesterol 7alpha-hydroxylase in atherosclerosis-susceptible mice via **adenovirus infection**.
AU Moore G L; Drevon C A; Machleder D; Trawick J D; McClelland A; Roy S; Lyons R; Jambou R; Davis R A
CS Department of Biology, San Diego University, San Diego, CA 92182-0057, USA.

NC HL37195 (NHLBI)
HL52005 (NHLBI)
SO BIOCHEMICAL JOURNAL, (1997 Jun 15) 324 (Pt 3) 863-7.
Journal code: 9YO. ISSN: 0264-6021.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199710
EW 19971001

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 10 MEDLINE
AN 94374988 MEDLINE
DN 94374988
TI Pathology of the pancreas in severe combined immunodeficiency and DiGeorge
syndrome: acute graft-versus-host disease and unusual viral **infections**.
AU Washington K; Gossage D L; Gottfried M R
CS Department of Pathology, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC 27710.
SO HUMAN PATHOLOGY, (1994 Sep) 25 (9) 908-14.
Journal code: GEC. ISSN: 0046-8177.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199412

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 10 MEDLINE
AN 92327745 MEDLINE
DN 92327745
TI Effect of **adenovirus infection** on adiposity in chicken.
AU Dhurandhar N V; Kulkarni P; Ajinkya S M; Sherikar A
CS Department of Food Technology, University of Bombay, India..
SO VETERINARY MICROBIOLOGY, (1992 Jun 1) 31 (2-3) 101-7.
Journal code: XBW. ISSN: 0378-1135.
CY Netherlands
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199210

SF601.
V44

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 10 MEDLINE
AN 91205070 MEDLINE
DN 91205070
TI [Fatal cases of **adenovirus infection**].
Casos fatales de infeccion por **adenovirus**.
AU Wu E; Martinez V; Alvarez A M; Larranaga C; Vela H
CS Departamento de Pediatria y Cirugia Infantil, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de Chile..
SO REVISTA CHILENA DE PEDIATRIA, (1990 Jul-Aug) 61 (4) 177-84.
Journal code: RM9. ISSN: 0370-4106.
CY Chile
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA Spanish
EM 199107

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 10 MEDLINE
AN 91001897 MEDLINE
DN 91001897
TI Virus **infections** in childhood malignant disease.
AU Long D R; Craft A W; Kernahan J; Reid M M; McQuillin J; Taylor C; Toms G L
CS Department of Child Health, Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle upon Tyne,

U.K..
SO PEDIATRIC HEMATOLOGY AND ONCOLOGY, (1987) 4 (4) 283-92.
Journal code: AVQ. ISSN: 0888-0018.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199101

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 10 MEDLINE
AN 83250639 MEDLINE
DN 83250639
TI Studies on the antigenic relationship between bovine subgroup 2 and conventional mammalian adenoviruses using immunofluorescence.
AU Adair B M; McKillop E R; McFerran J B; Todd D
SO VETERINARY MICROBIOLOGY, (1983 Apr) 8 (2) 121-8.
Journal code: XBW. ISSN: 0378-1135.
CY Netherlands
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 198310

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 10 MEDLINE
AN 82031797 MEDLINE
DN 82031797
TI Virus diarrhoea associated with pale fatty faeces.
AU Thomas M E; Luton P; Mortimer J Y
SO JOURNAL OF HYGIENE, (1981 Oct) 87 (2) 313-9.
Journal code: IEF. ISSN: 0022-1724.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 198202

d l7 6 ab

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 10 MEDLINE

AB Excessive **fat** accumulation has been observed in the field in chickens infected with **adenovirus**. In the present study this has been verified under experimental conditions. Chickens inoculated with **adenovirus** showed lesser weight gain but excessive adiposity compared to normal control chickens. These changes could not be explained by variation in food consumption. Chickens acquiring **adenovirus** naturally from the inoculated group showed similar adiposity. Serum cholesterol and triglyceride levels of inoculated and naturally infected chickens were significantly lower compared to those of the control group. Such an association between **adenovirus infection** and adiposity has been shown, probably, for the first time, which might help in further understanding of the complex problem of obesity.